

- Pub. L. 101-506, title VI, §604, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1346.
- Pub. L. 101-161, title VI, §604, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 982.
- Pub. L. 100-460, title VI, §604, Oct. 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 2259.
- Pub. L. 100-202, §101(k) [title VI, §604], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-322, 1329-353.
- Pub. L. 99-500, §101(a) [title VI, §604], Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783, 1783-27, and Pub. L. 99-591, §101(a) [title VI, §604], Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341, 3341-27.
- Pub. L. 99-190, §101(a) [H.R. 3037, title VI, §604], Dec. 19, 1985, 99 Stat. 1185.
- Pub. L. 98-473, title I, §101(a) [H.R. 5743, title VI, §604], Oct. 12, 1984, 98 Stat. 1837.
- Pub. L. 98-151, §101(d) [H.R. 3223, title VI, §604], Nov. 14, 1983, 97 Stat. 972.
- Pub. L. 97-370, title VI, §604, Dec. 18, 1982, 96 Stat. 1810.
- Pub. L. 97-103, title VI, §604, Dec. 23, 1981, 95 Stat. 1487.
- Pub. L. 96-528, title VI, §604, Dec. 15, 1980, 94 Stat. 3116.
- Pub. L. 96-108, title VI, §603, Nov. 9, 1979, 93 Stat. 840.
- Pub. L. 95-448, title VI, §603, Oct. 11, 1978, 92 Stat. 1092.
- Pub. L. 95-97, title VI, §603, Aug. 12, 1977, 91 Stat. 828.
- Pub. L. 94-351, title VI, §603, July 12, 1976, 90 Stat. 868.
- Pub. L. 94-122, title VI, §605, Oct. 21, 1975, 89 Stat. 667.
- Pub. L. 93-563, title V, §505, Dec. 31, 1974, 88 Stat. 1842.
- Pub. L. 93-135, title V, §506, Oct. 24, 1973, 87 Stat. 490.
- Pub. L. 92-399, title V, §506, Aug. 22, 1972, 86 Stat. 611.
- Pub. L. 92-73, title V, §506, Aug. 10, 1971, 85 Stat. 201.
- Pub. L. 91-566, title V, §506, Dec. 22, 1970, 84 Stat. 1496.
- Pub. L. 91-127, title V, §506, Nov. 26, 1969, 83 Stat. 260.
- Pub. L. 90-463, title V, §506, Aug. 8, 1968, 82 Stat. 653.
- Pub. L. 90-113, title V, §506, Oct. 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 335.
- Pub. L. 89-556, title V, §506, Sept. 7, 1966, 80 Stat. 704.
- Pub. L. 89-316, title V, §506, Nov. 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 1179.
- Pub. L. 88-573, title V, §506, Sept. 2, 1964, 78 Stat. 876.
- Pub. L. 88-250, title VI, §606, Dec. 30, 1963, 77 Stat. 833.
- Pub. L. 87-879, title VI, §606, Oct. 24, 1962, 76 Stat. 1215.
- Pub. L. 87-112, title V, §506, July 26, 1961, 75 Stat. 241.
- Pub. L. 86-532, title IV, §406, June 29, 1960, 74 Stat. 244.
- Pub. L. 86-80, title IV, §406, July 8, 1959, 73 Stat. 180.
- Pub. L. 86-459, title IV, §406, June 13, 1958, 72 Stat. 199.
- Pub. L. 85-118, title V, §506, Aug. 2, 1957, 71 Stat. 340.
- June 4, 1956, ch. 355, title V, §506, 70 Stat. 241.
- May 23, 1955, ch. 43, title V, §506, 69 Stat. 63.
- June 29, 1954, ch. 409, title V, §506, 68 Stat. 319.

§ 1624. Cooperation with Government and State agencies, private research organizations, etc.; rules and regulations

(a) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Secretary of Agriculture may cooperate with other branches of the Government, State agencies, private research organizations, purchasing and consuming organizations, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, other associations of business or trade organizations, transportation and storage agencies and organizations, or other persons or corporations engaged in the production, transportation, storing, processing, marketing, and distribution of agricultural products whether operating in one or more jurisdictions. The Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority to enter into contracts and agreements under the terms of regulations promulgated by him with States and agencies of States, private firms, institutions, and individuals for the purpose of conducting research and service work, making and compiling reports and surveys, and carrying out other functions relat-

ing thereto when in his judgment the services or functions to be performed will be carried out more effectively, more rapidly, or at less cost than if performed by the Department of Agriculture. Contracts under this section may be made for work to be performed within a period not more than four years from the date of any such contract, and advance, progress, or other payments may be made. The provisions of section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31 and section 5 of title 41 shall not be applicable to contracts or agreements made under the authority of this section. Any unexpended balances of appropriations obligated by contracts as authorized by this section may, notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (31 U.S.C., sec. 713), remain upon the books of the Treasury for not more than five fiscal years before being carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury. Any contract made pursuant to this section shall contain requirements making the result of such research and investigations available to the public by such means as the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate such orders, rules, and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(Aug. 14, 1946, ch. 966, title II, §205, 60 Stat. 1090; Aug. 30, 1954, ch. 1076, §1(7), 68 Stat. 966.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874, as amended (31 U.S.C. sec. 713), referred to in subsec. (a), was repealed by act July 6, 1949, ch. 299, §3, 63 Stat. 407.

CODIFICATION

In subsec. (a), "section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31" substituted for reference to section 3648 (31 U.S.C., sec. 529) of the Revised Statutes on authority of Pub. L. 97-258, §4(b), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1067, the first section of which enacted Title 31, Money and Finance.

AMENDMENTS

1954—Subsec. (b). Act Aug. 30, 1954, repealed second sentence requiring Secretary of Agriculture to include in his annual report to Congress a complete statement of research work being performed under contracts or cooperative agreements under this chapter.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS COMMODITIES

Pub. L. 97-253, title I, §191, Sept. 8, 1982, 96 Stat. 787, provided that:

"(a) The Congress finds that—

"(1) for an increasing number of people in the United States, these are times of great suffering and deprivation;

"(2) rising unemployment, decreasing appropriations for social services, and increasingly adverse economic conditions have all contributed to produce hunger and want on a scale not experienced since the time of the Great Depression;

"(3) the demand for every conceivable form of assistance for the hungry and needy people of the United States grows more critical daily, while the availability of goods and services to meet the needs of such people is rapidly diminishing;

"(4) soup kitchens, food banks, and other organizations which provide food to the hungry report an astronomical increase in the number of persons seeking the assistance of such organizations;

"(5) according to a study completed by the General Accounting Office in 1977, one hundred and thirty-

seven million tons of food, or more than 20 per centum of this country's total annual food production, is wasted or discarded in the United States each year;

“(6) at wholesale and retail food distributors, shipping terminals, and other establishments all across the country, enormous quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables and dated dairy and bakery products are discarded each day, while growing numbers of Americans go to bed hungry and undernourished each night;

“(7) in these times of budget constraints and appeals for reductions in Federal spending, the use of private resources to meet the basic food requirements of our citizens should be encouraged; and

“(8) many States and local governments have not enacted laws which limit the liability of food donors, such as so-called Good Samaritan Acts and donor liability laws, and thus have discouraged donation of food to the needy by private persons.

“(b) It is the sense of the Congress that—

“(1) departments and agencies of the Federal Government should take such steps as may be necessary to distribute to hungry people of the United States surplus food or food which would otherwise be discarded;

“(2) State and local governments which have not yet enacted so-called Good Samaritan or donor liability laws to encourage private cooperative efforts to provide food for hungry people within their respective jurisdictions should do so as quickly as possible; and

“(3) wholesale and retail food distributors, shipping terminals, and other establishments should work more closely with religious, community, and other charitable organizations to make wholesome food which is currently being wasted or discarded by such establishments available for immediate distribution to hungry people of the United States.”

CROSS REFERENCES

Marketing of agricultural products, cooperation with state agencies in administration and enforcement of laws relating to, see section 450 of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 35 section 210; title 42 section 418.

§ 1625. Transfer and consolidation of functions, powers, bureaus, etc.

In order to facilitate administration and to increase the effectiveness of the marketing research, service, and regulatory work of the Department of Agriculture to the fullest extent practicable, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, to transfer, group, coordinate, and consolidate the functions, powers, duties, and authorities of each and every agency, division, bureau, service, section, or other administrative unit in the Department of Agriculture primarily concerned with research, service, or regulatory activities in connection with the marketing, transportation, storage, processing, distribution of, or service or regulatory activities in connection with, the utilization of, agricultural products, into a single administrative agency. In making such changes as may be necessary to carry out effectively the purposes of this chapter, the records, property, personnel, and funds of such agencies, divisions, bureaus, services, sections, or other administrative units in the Department of Agriculture affected are authorized to be transferred to and used by such administrative agency to which the transfer may be made, but such unexpended balances of appro-

priations so transferred shall be used only for the purposes for which such appropriations were made.

(Aug. 14, 1946, ch. 966, title II, § 206, 60 Stat. 1090.)

§ 1626. Definitions

When used in this chapter, the term “agricultural products” includes agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, and dairy products, livestock and poultry, bees, forest products, fish and shellfish, and any products thereof, including processed and manufactured products, and any and all products raised or produced on farms and any processed or manufactured product thereof, and the term “State” when used in this chapter shall include the Virgin Islands and Guam.

(Aug. 14, 1946, ch. 966, title II, § 207, 60 Stat. 1091; Pub. L. 92-318, title V, § 506(f), June 23, 1972, 86 Stat. 351.)

AMENDMENTS

1972—Pub. L. 92-318 inserted definition of “State” as including Virgin Islands and Guam.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1972 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 92-318 effective after June 30, 1970, see section 506(n) of Pub. L. 92-318, set out as a note under section 326a of this title.

§ 1627. Appointment of personnel; compensation; employment of specialists

The Secretary of Agriculture shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix, in accordance with existing law, the compensation of such officers and employees, and to make such expenditures as he deems necessary, including expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, travel, supplies, books, equipment, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to the administration of this chapter: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may appoint any technically qualified person, firm, or organization by contract or otherwise on a temporary basis and for a term not to exceed six months in any fiscal year to perform research, inspection, classification, technical, or other special services, without regard to the civil-service laws.

(Aug. 14, 1946, ch. 966, title II, § 208, 60 Stat. 1091.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The civil-service laws, referred to in text, are set forth in Title 5, Government Organization and Employees. See, particularly, section 3301 et seq. of Title 5.

CODIFICATION

Provisions that authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to “fix the compensation” of any technically qualified person, firm, or organization by contract or otherwise on a temporary basis and for a term not to exceed six months in any fiscal year to perform research, inspection, classification, technical or other special services, without regard to the “Classification Act of 1923, as amended” were omitted as obsolete. Sections 1202 and 1204 of the Classification Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 972, 973 repealed the 1923 Act and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the 1949 Act. While section 1106(a) of the 1949 Act provided that references in other laws to the 1923 Act should be held and considered to mean the 1949 Act, it did not have the effect of continuing the exceptions contained in this subsection because of section 1106(b) which provided that the application of the 1949 Act to any position, officer, or employee shall